

14, YORK ROAD,

LEAMINGTON SPA,

May, 1926.

To the Southam Rural District Council.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN,

I beg to present to you the Report for the year 1925, relating to the health of the District.

Incorporated in the Report, as required by the Ministry of Health, is a survey of conditions during the past five years. As a record, even if an imperfect one, of health conditions in the District, it may be of some interest.

I would wish to express my thanks to the Members of the Council for their kindness and consideration, and also to my colleagues for their ready help at all times.

The preparation of the present Report has entailed special work on the part of Mr. Welch, which I acknowledge with many thanks.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

H. GIBBONS WARD,

Medical Officer of Health.

to be conducted the report by the committee
General Mr. Smith in Stockholm
Buckingham Palace at 10.15

Water supply, History of A/R 1921 p. 4.

Pop^l
1882 } see p. 11 of this A/R

Where do meetings of the various S.C. take place
Why was the work house dismantled.

How does the local people live in the house S.S. p. 14 of 1926 A.

How do the people live in the house

any other points of interest see p. 1523

What part of the work is agricultural work. 1924
The 1924 report

Southam Rural District.

1. GENERAL STATISTICS.

✓ Area (Acres)	52,797
✓ Population (1925)	9,998
„ (Census, 1921)	10,000
✓ Number of Inhabited Houses (1921)	2,492
✓ Number of Families or Separate Occupiers (1921)	2,502
✓ Rooms per person (1921)	1.24
Rateable Value	£89,165
Sum represented by a penny rate	£236

2. EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR.

	Total.	M.	F.	
Births { Legitimate	188	102	86	} Birth Rate 19.3
{ Illegitimate	5	2	3	
Deaths	131	70	61	Death Rate 13.1
Factor for Correction of Death Rate for Age and Sex				
Distribution ... ..				.758
Corrected Death Rate				10.4
Number of Women dying in, or in consequence of, child-birth :—				
From Sepsis				1
„ other causes				1
Deaths of Infants under one year of age per 1,000 births :—				
Legitimate, 57 ; Illegitimate, — ; total, 57.				
Deaths from Measles (all ages)				3
„ „ Whooping Cough (all ages)				1
„ „ Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)				2

Comparative figures for past years will be found in Table II.

Population.—The estimate of the Registrar-General for 1925 is 9,998 ; this shews a decrease of 14 on the Census figure for 1921, and a decrease of 32 on the estimated figure for 1924.

The “natural increase,” that is, the excess of births over deaths, was 62.

Births.—There were 193 births during the year, 5 of which were illegitimate, giving a rate of 19.3 per 1,000. The figures for 1924 were 199 and 19.9 respectively.

Deaths.—There were 131 deaths, giving a death-rate of 13.1. This compares with 146 and 14.6 for 1924.

The causes of death are detailed in Table IV., but amongst the more frequent causes were Cancer 10, Apoplexy 7, Heart Disease 19, Bronchitis 10, Pneumonia 7, Tuberculosis 9, Kidney Disease 4, and congenital conditions 5.

There is a slight decrease in the Death-Rate as compared with that for 1924, and it is well below the average for the past 5 years. In 1923 the rate was abnormally low for the District, being only 10.8 per 1,000.

Infant Mortality.—There were 11 deaths under 12 months, giving a rate per 1,000 births of 57. In 1924 the figures were 11 and 55. There were 5 deaths due to conditions obtaining prior to birth, as compared with 3 in 1924.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DISTRICT.

Water Supply.—The water scheme for Southam and Long Itchington is finished, and is now in full working order. So far there are in Southam 107 houses connected to the public supply, and 71 in Long Itchington. The supply is derived from the Holywell, Southam, and is pumped from thence to a reservoir of a capacity of 250,000 gallons, situated on high ground between Southam and Long Itchington. This supply will be a great boon to the District. Harbury, which it was originally intended to include in the above scheme, but which it was finally decided to omit, on the ground of cost, is still dependant on wells, many of which are of very doubtful quality. It is obvious that it will be advisable to consider this village at an early date, though it is realised that the problem is a difficult one.

Priors Hardwick, Priors Marston, Fenny Compton, and Burton Dassett all have piped water supplies, which are provided by private companies. Their situation among the hills where springs are available, have made these supplies possible. There have been a few complaints at intervals, but these have not resulted from actual shortage of water, but from the fact that some persons have used the water for gardens, etc., resulting in a temporary shortage.

Napton and Gaydon villages are supplied by springs.

The other villages are supplied by wells, mostly of the shallow variety.

re. 7
wells
piped

Sewage Disposal.—In only two villages are there actual sewage disposal schemes. These are (1) Southam, where there are two schemes, one at Tattle Bank, where there are tanks and a small circular distribution and filter bed; this only takes a very small portion of the sewage; the remainder is dealt with by settling tanks and irrigation; the sewage field being situated on the banks of the River Itchen.

(2) Stockton, a system of broad irrigation is in use.

In the villages of Harbury, Ufton, Northend, and Bishop's Itchington there are small tanks or catch-pits, which are cleaned out at intervals.

Closet Accommodation.—The proportion of Water Closets is about 3 per cent., the approximate number of Pails is 2,180, and Privies 320. The largest number of pails are in the parishes of Southam, Harbury and Long Itchington.

Scavenging.

(1) *Schemes adopted.*—The Council carry out the scavenging of Southam and Long Itchington. Harbury scavenging is done by contract.

(2) *Frequency.*—Ashbins are emptied each two weeks, ashpits cleaned out once per quarter, and tins, etc., removed every six months.

At Bishop's Itchington and Stockton, tins, bottles, etc., are removed every six months.

(3) *Substitution of Moveable Ashbins.*—This process is a very slow one; during the past year 12 were put in at Southam. There is little doubt that this process could be hurried up with great advantage. The presence of large masses of decaying matter of all kinds near to dwelling houses cannot make for the health of the residents; moreover the actual process of scavenging is so much cleaner and easier when bins are adopted.

SANITARY INSPECTIONS OF THE DISTRICT.—The Table appended to the Sanitary Inspector's Report gives a summary of his inspections, and in his Report will be found further details on this matter.

SCHOOLS.—Elementary Schools have received inspections as occasion arose, and on the whole are fairly satisfactory as regards sanitation.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

(a) *Milk Supply*.—I have little knowledge of the quality of the milk supply in the District, as the work under the Food and Drugs Act is carried out by the County Council, but I have received no complaint from their officials. The question of cleanliness is one which I am glad to say is being taken up by both the Farmers' Union and the County Agricultural Committee, and special advice is being given in this matter. I understand also that Milk Recording is being undertaken, all of which tends to the improvement of the supplies.

There are now on the Register 114 Dairies, etc. This is an increase of 4 during the year ; particulars appear later in the Report of the Sanitary Inspector. Cleansing and white-washing are insisted on at intervals, and generally speaking the Inspector reports that the premises are kept in good condition.

There were no refusals to register, and no names were removed from the Register during the past year.

No licenses for the sale of milk under special designations have been granted. *none 1923*

(b) *Meat*.—The inspection of meat at the time of slaughter in a Rural District cannot help but be a matter of considerable difficulty ; the wide separation of the premises, with consequent long distances, make it a matter of physical impossibility to see all carcasses. It must further be remembered that the Inspector is also the Surveyor to the Council and as such has many other duties to attend to. Having regard to the above facts, I am satisfied that under the circumstances the work is carried out as well as possible, the slaughterhouses being visited as the notices of occasional slaughter come in, and the ones who have given a "Regular notification" as often as possible.

Condemned meat is, according to condition, buried or taken to the Kennels.

One carcase was condemned as unfit for food.

The Inspector has received 12 notices for Regular Slaughter, and 296 notices of occasional slaughter, the larger proportion of the latter being cottagers' pigs.

Slaughterhouses in Use.

	1920.	Jan., 1925.	Dec., 1925.
Registered	... —	... —	... —
Licensed	... 14	... 14	... 17

3. PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Incidence of commoner Infectious Diseases since 1920.

		Diphtheria.	Scarlet Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Pneumonia.	Encephalitis Lethargica.	Puerperal Fever.
1921	...	26	12	—	10	1	—
1922	...	17	3	1	21	—	—
1923	...	3	22	8	15	—	1
1924	...	8	7	3	21	1	—
1925	...	3	11	—	20	1	1

Reference to Table III. will give the age distribution of the cases notified during 1925.

Smallpox.—No cases occurred during last year, or during the past five years ; but owing to the fact that cases have been occurring in other parts of the country in fairly close proximity, and the ease with which infection may be conveyed, due to the completeness of modern methods of communication, a sharp look-out has been kept. It has to be remembered also that Vaccination is not by any means as complete as it might be, the general tendency being to neglect taking the necessary precaution until a case occurs, when there is a rush for vaccination.

Should a case occur in the District, I understand that the Council have an arrangement with the Warwick Joint Hospital Board whereby cases will be admitted to the Smallpox Hospital situated on the Fosse Road.

Diphtheria.—Three cases only were notified during the past year. These occurred at Napton, Southam, and Fenny Compton ; there were no deaths. 19 Swabs were taken for diagnostic purposes, of which 3 proved positive. In 1921 there were considerable numbers of cases at Southam and Long Itchington, viz., 26, with 4 deaths, and in the latter instance nasal swabs taken at the school gave positive results in two cases. In 1922 again 17 cases were notified, with 3 deaths ; in this year the cases were distributed fairly well through the District at Bishop's Itchington, Harbury, Long Itchington, Southam, and Stockton, with single cases in other parishes.

As far as I am aware, the SCHICK TEST has not been used in the District.

The Council provides a free supply of Diphtheria Anti-toxin for use in the case of poor patients, which is obtainable from the Chemist at Southam.

Scarlet Fever.—11 cases were notified during 1925, of which 3 were removed to Hospital; there were no deaths. The cases occurred as follows :—5 at Stockton, 4 at Southam, and 1 each at Ladbroke and Knightcote.

In 1923 there was a considerable epidemic of 22 cases, 9 of which occurred at Harbury and 6 at Southam.

I have no record of the DICK TEST having been used or of any method of artificial immunisation.

Enteric Fever.—No cases were notified, and the total cases for the past 5 years number 12, of which 8 occurred in 1923, and formed part of a much larger epidemic of Paratyphoid Fever which occurred in the area round Leamington Spa. Having regard to conditions which have obtained as regards water supply in some parts of the district, this comparatively small number of cases is a cause for congratulation.

Pneumonia.—20 cases were notified in 1925, with 7 deaths; this number is much about that for the past five years. Notification is, generally speaking, well observed by the Medical practitioners in the District.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.—No cases were notified.

Encephalitis Lethargica.—One case was notified; there have been three in the past five years.

Non-notifiable Infectious Disease.

The following is a list of elementary schools closed in the District during the year on account of infectious disease, and indicates fairly accurately the distribution of these diseases :—

Caydon, from Feb. 2nd to Feb. 13th. Influenza.

Burton Dassett, from Feb. 4th to Feb. 18th. Influenza.

Bishops Itchington, from Feb. 6th to Mar. 3rd. Whooping Cough.

Priors Marston, from Mar. 9th to Mar. 23rd. Chickenpox.

Stockton Mixed, from April 27th to May 11th. Mumps.

Stockton Infants, from April 27th to May 11th. Mumps.

Gaydon, from May 4th to May 18th. Whooping Cough.

Ufton, from Sept. 7th to Sept. 21st. Measles.

Priors Marston, from Oct. 1st to Oct. 29th. Whooping Cough.

Bishops Itchington Infants, from Nov. 7th to Dec. 12th. Measles.

Priors Hardwick, from Nov. 16th to Xmas Holidays. Measles.

Southam R.C., from Nov. 30th to Xmas Holidays. Measles.

Bishops Itchington Mixed, from Nov. 30th to Xmas Holidays. Measles.

Radbourne, from Dec. 19th to Xmas Holidays. Influenza.

The school teachers of the District follow the rules laid down by the County Council with regard to exclusion of members of infected families from school. Notifications of all infectious disease occurring amongst school children are duly forwarded to me from the schools.

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER TUBERCULOSIS.

AGE—PERIODS	NEW CASES.				DEATHS.			
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
10	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—
15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20	1	1	1	—	—	1	1	—
25	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35	1	2	—	2	1	1	—	—
45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 and upwards	1	—	—	—	1	1	1	—
TOTALS	7	3	2	3	2	4	3	—

15 new cases of tuberculosis were notified during the year, 10 being of pulmonary tuberculosis and 5 of other forms. Table III. gives the areas of occurrence.

6 deaths were due to pulmonary and 3 to non-pulmonary tuberculosis.

The following shews in tabular form the cases notified and deaths occurring since 1912, when notification became compulsory :—

	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918
New cases	45	43	25	33	16	29	23
Deaths	17	8	12	12	13	8	16
	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1925	
New cases	25	22	20	15	21	15	
Deaths	12	13	5	14	6	9	

9 patients were admitted to Sanatorium during 1925, and 7 were discharged.

By an arrangement with the County Medical Officer of Health, I have supplied him every week with lists of new cases of tuberculosis notified, and the County Health Visitor has visited and given advice where such appeared necessary.

Disinfectants and sputum bottles are supplied free through the Sanitary Inspector for cases where they are desirable. After deaths from tuberculosis, and after removal of such patients, disinfection is carried out by the Inspector, and necessary cleansing and whitewashing is arranged.

INFANT MORTALITY.

11 deaths of infants under one year of age were registered during the year, which gives an infant mortality of 57 per 1,000 births.

It is interesting to note that 5 of the 11 deaths were due to conditions occurring before birth.

The Notification of Births Act has been on the whole well observed, 180 of the 193 births which occurred in the District having been duly notified either by doctor, midwife, or relative.

Weekly lists of births have been regularly forwarded by me to the County officials, and a large number of infants have been visited by the County Health Visitor, to whose work on behalf of the babies, much of the decrease in Infant Mortality must be ascribed.

4. CAUSES OF SICKNESS.

There is nothing special to note here.

5. SUMMARY (FOR REFERENCE) OF NURSING ARRANGEMENTS, HOSPITALS, AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS AVAILABLE FOR THE DISTRICT.

Professional Nursing in the Home.—None provided by the Local Authority.

↓ *Hospitals provided or subsidised by the Local Authority.*—
(1) Tuberculosis, None. (2) Maternity, None. (3) Children, None. (4) Fever: Payments to Daventry Joint Infectious Diseases Hospital. *see list below*

↓ *Ambulance Facilities.*—A motor ambulance is provided for the conveyance of cases of infectious diseases to Hospital.

6. LABORATORY WORK.

The following Table shows the extent to which the County scheme has been utilised for the free bacteriological examinations by Birmingham University :—

	Positive.		Negative.		Total.
Diphtheria ...	3	...	16	...	19
Enteric Fever...	0	...	4	...	4
Tuberculosis ...	3	...	10	...	13
	—		—		—
	6	...	30	...	36

7. SANITARY ADMINISTRATION OF THE DISTRICT.

A summary of the work of the Sanitary Department is given in Table I.

8. PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF.

The Sanitary Inspector acts also as Surveyor of Highways. The Inspector, besides holding the offices mentioned, is the officer designated under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, and superintends the various scavenging schemes of the District. In addition he acts as Sanitary Surveyor in connection with supervision over new buildings, and the management of sewerage and sewage outfalls as well as of public water supplies. It will be noted that from the above list of duties the time of the Inspector is more than fully occupied, and it is obvious that if the duties as laid down by recent regulations and Acts continue to increase, the Council will have to face an increase in staff.

9. HOUSING.

I. *General Housing Conditions.*—Southam is, generally speaking, a purely rural district, with one comparatively large industry apart from agriculture, viz., Cement Works; there are also a considerable number of railway workers living in the district. The population of the District has been practically stationary for many years, as shewn by the following figures :—

1882.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.
10,200	10,250	9,903	9,987	10,000

The question of the necessity for the provision of housing for an increasing population is therefore settled by these figures.

There are, however, other factors to be taken into account in considering this question, and one is illustrated by the results of the Housing Survey of 1919, when my predecessor, Dr. Tangye, after a most comprehensive and careful

survey of the District, reported to the Council, who accepted the figures and passed them on to the Ministry of Health, that there were 99 houses which could not be made fit for habitation, and that a further 220 houses were seriously defective but could be repaired. It was further estimated that the housing needs of the District amounted to 123 houses, of which it was suggested that 20 would be built by private enterprise, leaving a net number of 103 to be provided by the Council.

In 1920 the Council purchased housing sites at Fenny Compton (4), Harbury (6), Bishop's Itchington (4), Long Itchington (4), Napton (4), and Southam (10). The figures in parenthesis refer to the number of houses proposed. Mr. Williams (Daventry) was appointed Architect by the Council, and plans were passed by the Ministry for 38 houses, tenders were obtained, but only that for Harbury accepted, where the work proceeded forthwith. During the next year further sites were purchased at Burton Dassett (2) and Stockton (4). By this time the Council had commenced to sell some of the housing sites, and was apparently willing to sell the remainder.

The result, therefore, of the two years, was 6 houses erected at Harbury, but in fairness it must be said that the change in attitude was the result of two factors, firstly the attitude of the Ministry of Health, and secondly the cost of the houses already erected at Harbury.

Since 1921, the Council have converted the old Poor Law Institution at Southam into tenements, 12 in all ; details of these were given in the Report for 1923.

It may, therefore, be said that the Council have provided 18 dwellings, and there have been a few provided by private enterprise. During the past year Messrs. Greaves, Bull & Lakin have built about 20 houses near Harbury ; these houses have received the Government Subsidy, plus the addition of £25 by the Council, and are being sold on the hire purchase system, primarily, of course, to the employees of the firm.

Some progress has undoubtedly been made, but strangely enough, it has not been possible to close any number of the houses which should have been dealt with ; in fact only one house has been closed by the Council since the Survey.

It has been stated that the shortage of houses is due largely to the invasion of the District by people from outside I cannot find any proof of this statement ; there have cer-

tainly been instances where cottages have been purchased by persons living normally outside the District, but their number is so small that it cannot influence the main question.

In the Census of 1921 it was found that 337 persons lived in the District and worked out, and 224 worked in the District but lived outside, leaving a balance of 113 people who earned their money outside and brought it into the District, thus the problem of supplying houses for workers outside the District is not of any consequence.

It is to be hoped that in the absence of private enterprise supplying houses to let, the Council will see their way to provide some houses for this purpose, and thus render possible the closure of some dwellings which is long overdue.

II. *Overcrowding*.—Nine cases were officially noted during the past year; these cases were mostly the result of more than one family living in one house. There are, however, other instances which are not reported, and which therefore do not appear on our books. The possibility of abating overcrowding is intimately bound up with the provision of houses.

III. *Fitness of Houses*.—As mentioned above, the Housing Survey of 1919 showed that there were 220 houses seriously defective. Directly after the survey the position was extremely difficult; the cost of repairs was high, and even if that could be arranged, the repairers were most difficult to obtain. However, since that time, some work has been done, but in other instances undoubtedly houses have passed, through neglect, from the category of the repairable to that of the irreparable.

The question of responsibility of owner or tenant for the bad condition of a house, is one which is somewhat difficult to answer. It may generally be said that most of the repairs are structural, and can therefore be put to the account of the owner, though there have been a few cases of dirty houses, the condition of which has obviously been due to tenants' neglect.

Action taken for the improvement of housing conditions is set out in detail in the following Table and Table I.

Bye-Laws.—There would not appear to be any change called for in the Bye-Laws. It would be an advantage if more control could be exercised over Caravans, etc.

Town Planning.—No scheme has been considered necessary.

HOUSING CONDITIONS.

STATISTICS.

Year ended 31st December, 1925.

1.—NEW HOUSES.

Number of new houses erected during the year :—

(a) Total	....	....	....	....	....	8
(b) With State assistance under the Housing Acts, 1919, 1923 or 1924 :						
(i.) By the Local Authority	....	....				Nil
(ii.) By other Bodies or Persons	....				5 in progress	

2.—UNFIT DWELLING-HOUSES.

I.—INSPECTION.

(1) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	...	189
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910	... ..	77
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	... ..	3
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	...	71

II.—REMEDY OF DEFECTS WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICE.

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	64
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III.—ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS.

A. *Proceedings under Section 3 of the Housing Act, 1925.*

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	... ..	—
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after formal notice—		
(a) by owners...	... ..	—
(b) by Local Authority in default of owners	...	—
(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by owners of intention to close	...	—

B. *Proceedings under Public Health Acts.*

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	—
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- (2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied :—

(a) by owners	—
(b) by Local Authority in default of owners					—

C. *Proceedings under Sections 11, 14 and 15 of the Housing Act, 1925.*

(1) Number of representations made with a view to the making of Closing Orders	...	...	...	—
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made...	...	...	...	—
(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling-houses having been rendered fit	...	...	...	—
(4) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	...	...	...	—
(5) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	...	...	...	—

REPORT OF SANITARY INSPECTOR.

TO THE SOUTHAM RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN,

I beg to submit my Annual Report of the work done in the Sanitary Department during the year ended 31st December, 1925.

Nuisances, etc., have been remedied as shewn in Table I.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES (NOTIFICATION) ACT, 1889.

Under the above Act 56 cases were notified during the year. Particulars are given in the Report of the Medical Officer of Health.

Where patients were treated at home, the usual instructions were given, and disinfectants supplied.

3 infectious cases were conveyed to Isolation Hospital.

MEAT REGULATIONS.

12 "Regular" Notices of slaughter and 296 "Occasional" Notices to slaughter have been received, a large number of the latter being cottagers' pigs.

The Slaughterhouses have been visited and carcases inspected, one carcase being condemned as unfit for food for human consumption.

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES AND BUTCHERS' SHOPS.

There are 17 slaughter-houses in the District.

The slaughter-houses are in a fairly good state of repair, and kept in a satisfactory state of cleanliness.

Three new licences were granted at Harbury, Napton, and Stockton.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

The number of Factories remains much the same, 5 ; Workshops, 75 ; Bakehouses, 27 ; total, 107. These have been periodically inspected.

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS AND MILKSHOPS.

The number on the Register is now 114, an increase of 4. These are in the parishes of Bishops Itchington 11, Burton Dassett 7, Chads-hunt 2, Chesterton 1, Fenny Compton 10, Harbury 13, Long Itchington 8, Napton 8, Priors Marston 8, Southam 23, Stockton 3, Shuckburgh 1, Stoneton 1, Gaydon 6, Wormleighton 2, Lighthorne 7, Priors Hardwick 2, Ufton 1. They are kept in a clean condition.

CANAL BOATS.

Eleven boats have been inspected, no infringement of the Canal Boats Act being discovered.

The boats carried a total number of 14 males, 8 females, and 2 children, being registered for 34 adults.

The boats were kept clean and in good repair.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

The House is kept clean and in a fair state of repair.

Return of lodgers for the 12 months is as follows :—Adult males, 714 ; adult females, 273 ; males over 8 and under 21, 8 ; females over 8 and under 21, 11 ; males under 8, 15 ; females under 8, 22 ; total, 1,043.

WATER SUPPLY.

Five samples of water were submitted for analysis during the year. These were from the Parishes of :—Harbury 3, Gaydon 1, Wormleighton 1. Two of these were passed as fit for potable purposes.

The public pumps at Stockton, Southam, Bishops Itchington, Lighthorne, Napton, and Shuckburgh have been repaired.

Water Certificates under the Public Health (Water) Act, 1878, were granted for 8 houses, in the Parishes of :—Harbury 5, Long Itchington 3.

PUBLIC SCAVENGING.

HARBURY.—The returns for scavenging of the village during the year are :—Nightsoil, 156 ; ashes, 103 ; and house refuse, 62 loads.

LONG ITCHINGTON.—Nightsoil, 104 ; ashes, 289 ; house refuse, 47 loads.

SOUTHAM.—Nightsoil, 104 ; ashes, 554 ; house refuse, 53 loads.

House refuse has also been collected at Bishops Itchington and Stockton.

PUBLIC DRAINAGE.

The sewage tanks at Bishops Itchington, Harbury, Northend, Southam, and Ufton have been cleaned out.

FENNY COMPTON.—The sewer has been repaired and the brook cleaned.

HARBURY.—The sewer in village has been repaired. Ditches have also been cleaned.

SOUTHAM.—Sewer has been cleaned and repaired, also the Tanks cleaned.

LONG ITCHINGTON.—Sewer cleaned and repaired, also Ditches cleaned.

NAPTON.—Sewer ditches cleaned.

The hay on the Southam sewage land was cropped by the roadmen, and the rick thatched.

BUILDING BYE-LAWS.

Plans were submitted and approved by the Council for 23 Houses at Harbury, 2 Houses at Long Itchington, alterations and improvements: Bishops Itchington 2, Priors Marston 1, Southam 1.

HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING ACTS.

77 houses were inspected in various parishes, and notices to remedy defects were sent where necessary.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

None were taken.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

H. L. WELCH,

A.R. San. I., M.I.M., and C.E.

Structural defects & property in the
chief "complaint".

18

TABLE I.

RURAL SANITARY DISTRICT OF SOUTHAM.

SUMMARY OF SANITARY WORK DONE IN THE SANITARY INSPECTOR'S
DEPARTMENT DURING THE YEAR 1925.

1922	1923		1924	Inspections and 1925 Observations made.		Notices served.		Nuisances Abated after Notices	1926
						Statu- tory.	In- formal.		
		Dwelling Houses and Schools—							
25-	20	Foul Conditions ...	18	14	48	—	3	3	21
103-	125	Structural Defects ...	88	96	86	—	26	31	167
15-	10	Overcrowding ...	—	—	14	—	—	—	17
4-	6	Unfit for Habitation ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
106	113	Lodging Houses ...	9	10	—	—	—	—	12
26	27	Dairies and Milkshops ...	141	122	30	—	6	6	130
31	34	Cow Sheds ...	27	32	19	—	—	—	27
3	4	Bakehouses, Workshops ...	29	141	15	—	—	—	184
145	151	Slaughter Houses ...	10	23	3	—	—	—	114
28	17	Canal Boats ...	177	119	160	—	11	11	114
5	4	Ashpits and Privies ...	20	23	24	—	6	6	114
6	5	Deposits of Refuse and Manure ...	5	7	6	—	1	1	4
28	19	Water-closets ...	19	11	13	—	4	4	7
44	20	House Drainage—	15	9	—	—	3	3	24
7	2	Defective Traps ...	50	62	41	—	19	20	25
—	—	No Disconnection ...	80	41	27	—	6	6	62
—	—	Other Faults ...	23	19	18	—	3	3	15
—	—	Water Supply ...	11	9	—	—	3	3	18
—	—	Pigsties ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	Animals improperly kept ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	Offensive Trades ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	Smoke Nuisances ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	Other Nuisances ...	—	9	21	—	3	3	—
620	616	TOTALS ...	702	747	521	—	94	100	784

Seizures of Unwholesome Food (voluntarily surrendered)	...	No
Samples of Food taken for Analysis	...	1
Ditto of Food found adulterated	...	—
Ditto of Water taken for Analysis	...	—
Ditto of Water condemned as unfit for use	...	5
		2

NOTE.—Where an inspection or notice embraces more than one defect, it may be enumerated separately as regards each such defect.

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Lots of Infected Bedding Stoved or Destroyed	...	...	...	6
Houses Disinfected after Infectious Disease	...	...	...	41
Schools ditto ditto ditto	...	...	...	—
Prosecutions for not Notifying Existence of Infectious Disease	...	...	...	—
Convictions ditto ditto ditto	...	...	...	—
Prosecutions for Exposure of Infected Persons or Things	...	...	...	—
Convictions ditto ditto ditto	...	...	...	—

H. L. WELCH, Sanitary Inspector.

TABLE II.
SOUTHAM RURAL DISTRICT.

VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1925 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

YEAR.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.		NETT DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.			
		Nett.		Under 1 Year of age.		At all Ages	
		Number.	Rate.	Number.	Rate per 1,000 Nett Births.	Number.	Rate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1919	9,684	178	18.4	19	100	154	16.6
1920	9,666	278	28.8	18	64	131	13.5
1921	10,000	230	23.0	13	56	148	14.8
1922	10,010	219	21.9	10	46	149	14.9
1923	10,070	211	21.0	8	38	109	10.8
1924	10,030	199	19.8	11	55	146	14.5
1925	9,998	193	19.3	11	57	131	13.1

VITAL STATISTICS IN ENGLAND AND WALES, 1925.

We are indebted to the Registrar-General for the following statement showing the birth-rates and death-rates and the rate of infantile mortality in England and Wales, and in certain parts of the country during the year 1925.

ENGLAND AND WALES.

Birth-rate, Death-rate, and Infantile Mortality during the Year 1925 (Provisional Figures).

Annual Rate per 1,000 Living.

				Births.	Deaths.	Deaths under one year to 1,000 Births
England and Wales	...	...	...	18.3	12.2	75
105 Great Towns, including London	...	...	...	18.8	12.2	79
157 Smaller Towns	...	...	...	18.3	11.2	74
London	...	...	...	18.0	11.7	67

TABLE III.—SOUTHAM RURAL DISTRICT.
CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING THE
YEAR 1925.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE	Number of Cases notified.								Total Cases removed to Hospital.	Total Deaths.
	At all Ages.	At Ages.—Years.								
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 45.	45 to 65.	65 and upwards.		
Small-pox										
Plague										
Diphtheria (including Mem- branous Croup)	3		2	1						
Erysipelas	5					2	2	1		
Scarlet Fever	11		3	6	1	1			3	
Typhus Fever										
Enteric Fever										
Pneumonia	20	1	7	3	1	6	2			7
Malaria										
Dysentery										
Puerperal Fever	1				1					
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis...										
Poliomyelitis										
Encephalitis Lethargica ...	1				1					2
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...										
Chicken-Pox										
Polio-Encephalitis										
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	10			1	4	4	1			6
Other forms of Tuberculosis	5		1	1	1	2				3
Totals	56	1	13	12	9	15	5	1	3	18

Isolation Hospitals: Staverton Hospital (Daventry R.D.);
Warwick Joint Small-pox Hospital, Fosse (Southam R.D.)

TABLE IV.
SOUTHAM RURAL DISTRICT.

CAUSES OF DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1925.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	MALES.	FEMALES.
Enteric Fever		
Smallpox		
Measles		3
Scarlet Fever		
Whooping Cough	1	
Diphtheria		
Influenza	2	3
Encephalitis Lethargica		2
Meningococcal Meningitis		
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	2	4
Other Tuberculous Diseases... ..	3	
Cancer, Malignant Disease	5	5
Rheumatic Fever	1	
Diabetes	1	1
Cerebral Hæmorrhage, etc.		7
Heart Disease	16	3
Arterio Sclerosis		1
Bronchitis	8	2
Pneumonia (all forms)	6	1
Other Respiratory Diseases	1	1
Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum		
Diarrhœa, etc. (under 2 yrs.)... ..	1	1
Appendicitis and Typhlitis		2
Cirrhosis of Liver		1
Acute and Chronic Nephritis	1	3
Puerperal Sepsis		1
Other Accidents and Diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition		1
Congenital Debility and Malforma- tion, Premature Birth	4	1
Suicide	3	
Other Deaths from Violence	2	
Other Defined Diseases	13	18
Causes, ill-defined or unknown		
All Causes	70	61

County Council

Health & Welfare - in London P.D.

Tuberculosis

Accident & Sickness
Vet. Officers & Cases

Maternity, Child Welfare
V.D.

There is a massive ~~dissection~~
of the ~~body~~ ~~at~~ ~~the~~
Hester Miss Nicholls
Applicants to the ~~County Council~~
Examination

Sch.

Southam Sch. P.C. - Faircliff?
repar. Public Health Dept.
Inter-school

Long Blenheim Sch. - Water Laidon
State repairs - ch. room all poor -
Bucket system - Pymond

Southam Council Sch. Dept. - Faircliff
ch. room all - complete - State Council

Bucket system -

Southam Sch. Dept. - Denny & Co

Tough cloths - pump in air - no
water out in - low water here.

Harvey 2 houses - Pymond building
bookkeeping appy.

Parttime V.D. ^{man} ~~and~~ at the Act
no routine inspection ~~many~~ heads arget.

County Agriculture & Committee, Wendenham
and days with ~~being~~ the ~~farmers~~ ~~now~~
to date as you ~~find~~ ~~with~~.

Mobile health centre - only one in at Stockton
have three school clinics also.

